The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN. N° 327

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of Gray's-Inn, Esq;

SATURDAY, October 7, 1732.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

Mr. D'Anvers,

I Am a Country Gentleman of a middling Estate in the West of *England*, and have always been a zealous Partisan in the *Whig* Cause; which hath biass'd me a good deal in Favour of every Administration since the Death of Queen *Anne*; but the late Controversies and Contentions, both within Doors and without, concerning the Management of publick Affairs, have induced me to lay aside all Prejudices, and to compare the antient Principles of our *Party* with the Practices of *some Men in Power*, and the Doctrines of their *Advocates*. This Examination soon determined me in many Points, both as to *foreign* and *domestick Affairs*. It was easy to see, as soon as my Judgment was set at Liberty, that our Country made a different Figure abroad from what it had done in some *former Reigns*, and very little Reflection was necessary to convince us how Matters stood at home; but I confess there was one Topick, (I mean the *pragmatick Sanction*) which I did not fully understand till very lately, when I had the Honour of a Visit from Sir *George Worthy*, one of our Knights of the Shire. After Dinner, We fell into Conversation upon this Head, which He explain'd to me in so clear and familiar a Manner, that I believe it will be of Service to many of your Country Readers as well as my self, and have therefore sent you the Substance of our Conversation, drawn up by Way of Dialogue, as fully as I can recollect it from the Minutes I took of it.

I am SIR, *your constant Reader and Friend,*

ROGER FREEMAN.

A Dialogue between Sir George Worthy *and Mr.* Freeman, *on the present State of Affairs in* Europe.

Mr. Freeman. Well, Sir *George*, what News have you in Town?

Sir George. Really, Sir, very little; nor can We expect much of any Consequence whilst the King is abroad, and the Affairs of *Europe* continue in a State of Cessation, at least.

Mr. F. Pray, Sir, what could be the Reason of fitting out a Fleet in such an Hurry to rendezvouz at the *Nore*?

Sir G. Why every Body thought that the Government was under some Apprehensions from the *Spaniards*; but when the *Craftsman* ask'd the same Question, Mr. *Walsingham* made a Jest of it, and told us, with his usual Modesty, that what was called *fitting out a Fleet*, was only *manning our usual Number of Guardships*.

Mr F. But is it customary to alarm the Nation with an *hot Press* upon such an Occasion; or for so great an Admiral as Sir *Charles Wager* to hoist his Flag on board a *Guardship* in Time of Peace?

Sir G. No, Sir; that Pretence was of a Piece with Mr. *Walsingham*'s other Apologies, and look'd upon with the same Contempt; but whatever might be the Reasons for this *extraordinary Equipment*, a Stop was immediately put to the *Pressing*, the *Admiral* struck his Flag, and the Ships were reduced to their usual Complement, as *Guardships*, as soon as Advice arrived that the *Spaniards* were safely landed at *Oran*; and the Season is now too far advanced for Them to undertake any other great Enterprize this Season.

M. F. For Godsake what could They propose to Themselves by that Undertaking?

Sir G. That, Sir, is a Mystery, which seems to puzzle all *Europe*, and I confess exceeds my Comprehension; for the Conquest of *Oran* and the Charge of maintaining it will certainly cost Them more than the Possession of it is worth; and I cannot conceive that the Use They may make of it, in obstructing the Supply of *Port Mahon* and *Gibraltar* with fresh Provisions from *Barbary*, will ever make Them Amends, as some Persons have imagined, for the Blood and Treasure, which have been expended in that Acquisition.

Mr. F. So, indeed, I always thought, as well as every Body I have convers'd with on that Subject; but don't you think, Sir *George*, that this Expedition hath been of Service to *Great Britain*?

Sir G. Yes, Sir, no doubt. Every Body looks upon that extraordinary Diversion of the *Spanish* Force, and the present Contentions between the *Court* and *Parliament* in *France* as two of the luckiest Accidents, that could possibly befal us in the present Conjuncture.

Mr. F. We have been very much flatter'd this Summer with the Hopes and Probability of a *lasting Peace*. Pamphlets and Papers have been crouded down upon us every Week to this Purpose, in which the Writers seem to lay great Stress upon the Dispositions made in the late Treaties of *Seville* and *Vienna*.

Sir G. We have certainly done enough in all Conscience to satisfy their *Imperial* and *Catholick Majesties* by those Treaties. The Court of *Spain* hath obtain'd her favourite Point, by the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into *Italy* at our Expence, without any specifick Renunciation of their Pretensions to *Gibraltar*; and We have gratify'd the *Emperor*, in the same obliging Manner, with our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

Mr F. That, I confess, is a Point, which I do not fully understand. Several Papers have been sent down amongst us upon that Subject, which give us a general Notion of it; but it seems to require a greater Depth in *Treaties* and the *civil Law* than We are Masters of, to see the Consequences of it in their full Extent. I shou d therefore be much obliged to you, Sir *George*, if you would be so good as to give me some Light into that Affair.

Sir G. Why truely, Sir, I don't pretend to be a perfect Master of it my self; but what I have been able to gather from Reading, Conversation and Enquiry, is at your Service.

Mr. F. Sir, I shall esteem it a particular Favour.

Sir G. In order to form a right Judgment of the *pragmatick Sanction*, and how far *our Guaranty* of it is a prudent Measure, We ought to consider it in a double View, as it regards the *Empire* in particular, and *Europe* in general; which will, perhaps, meet at last in *one Point*. —— I shall begin with that Part of the Subject, which relates to *Germany* only.

The Empire of *Germany* is an aggregate Body, composed of a great Number of Principalities and States united under *one Head*, which is elective. For this Reason several of the *German* Princes are dignify'd with the Title of *Electors*, as the Power of Election resides in Them. This is the Constitution of the Empire, and the Form of *Election* hath been always kept up; though it hath long been little more than a *Form*; the House of *Austria* being grown so powerful by their hereditary Dominions, that They have worn the Imperial Crown in an uninterupted Succession for almost three hundred Years, and in all Probability will continue to wear it, without Opposition, if the present Emperor should not happen to dye without *Male Issue*; but the Prospect of a Failure, in that respect, hath put Him upon the Expedient of establishing an Order of *female Primogeniture*, which hath occasioned so many Disputes in *Europe*.

Mr. F. Pray, Sir, what may be the chief Objections to such a Disposition?

Sir G. I confine myself as yet within the Empire. Now, if all the *Austrian* Dominions should pass intire, upon the Emperor's Death, to his *eldest Daughter*, it will follow that whoever marries *this Lady* must be *Emperor* of Course, because no Prince in *Germany* will be powerful enough to oppose Him. Thus will the *Imperial Crown* become absolutely hereditary in the *Austrian* Family and the Right of Election be, in effect, abolished; for if the *Electoral College* is not left at Liberty to exercise it, upon a Failure of *Issue Male* in that House, how can They ever expect to exercise it for the future? —— Those, who assert the Liberties of *Germany*, object farther that the *Austrian Family* have already incroach'd too much on the Privileges of the *Germanick Body*; and that *this Establishment* will reduce the Princes of *Germany* to meer Governors of Provinces. It is likewise alledg'd, as to the *Empire* it self, that several of the States, in Possession of the *present Emperor*, are Fiefs of the *Empire* it self, which He cannot dispose of, without the Consent of the *Germanick Body*, and which He hath obliged Himself by his * *Capitulation* to reunite to the Body of the *Empire*, in order to support the *Imperial Dignity*; and that others have a Right of chusing their own Kings. They say farther that the *Empire* ought to have been first consulted about so material a Disposition, instead of having it presented to Them, by way of *Form* only, as a Law previously made by the Emperor's own Authority; and that the *Successor* not being declared, They cannot possibly know, as They ought to do, whether He is properly qualify'd, by the Laws of the Empire, to hold *such Feodalities*. In short, it is alledg'd that *this Order of Succession* is not only repugnant to the Laws of the *Empire*, and subversive of the *Imperial Capitulations*, which are the Bulwark of the *German Liberties*; but likewise contrary to the Customs and Privileges of the greatest Part of those States, which are at present in the Possession of the House of *Austria*. —— It will be very surprizing therefore if such an extraordinary Measure should not be opposed by some of *those Princes*, or *States*, who are so nearly affected by it.

* *This is somewhat like our* Coronation Oath, *by which the Person, who is chosen Emperor, acknowledges that He hath no Pretensions to that Dignity by hereditary Right, and swears to preserve the Privileges of the* Empire *and the* Electors.

Mr. F. But This, it will be said, is an Affair, which relates to *Germany* only, and ought to give us no Concern, unless it can be proved that it affects the State of *Europe* in general, or the Interest of *Great Britain* in particular.

Sir G. True, Sir; and therefore you must have observ'd that I have been very short upon this Head; but I am afraid it will appear upon Examination, as I hinted before, that Broils in *Germany*, upon this Account, will extend Themselves into other Parts of *Europe*, and particularly affect *Those*, who have undertaken the Execution and Guaranty of *this Disposition*.

Mr. F. The Stress of the Argument certainly lies here; and therefore I should be glad to see that Affair stated in a true Light.

Sir G. You know, *Sir*, that the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* are the two great Powers, which have severally aim'd at *universal Monarchy*, as it is commonly call'd, or giving Law to the rest of *Europe*. From hence arose that Principle of Policy, which We call holding the *Ballance of Europe*; or, in other Words, keeping these two great Powers in such an *Equilibrium*, that *one* may not be able to overcome the *other*; for in that Case, the rest of *Europe* would inevitably share the Fate of the vanquish'd Party. The Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria* (to carry on a Metaphor, which is grown the Language of all *Europe*) are the *two Scales*, and whenever We see either of Them preponderate, it is the Interest of *England*, *Holland* and other States to throw their own Weight into the *other* Scale, and keep the Ballance as even as possible. The rapid Conquests and visible Designs of *France*, in the last Century, made the *grand Alliance* necessary to oppose Her; but the wonderful Successes of the Confederates, in the Progress of the War, and some other kind Things, which We have done for the *Emperor* since, had made so considerable an Alteration in the Year 1725, that the *Court Writers* took a sudden Alarm, and call'd upon us to beware of the same formidable Power in the House of *Austria*, which We formerly dreaded in the House of *Bourbon*. Every Body, who hath read the *Enquiry*, must remember how highly the Wisdom of his late Majesty was extoll'd for refusing to enter into an *Engagement*, which might be attended with such fatal Consequences. Now, if there were any just Grounds for such an Alarm, and for his late Majesty's Refusal of the *Guaranty* at that Time, I should be glad to know what subsequent Reasons, or Circumstances, have removed the *former*, or made the *latter* a prudent Measure.

Mr. F. For my Part, Sir *George*, I think this Method of Reasoning unanswerable *ad Hominem*, at least; but, perhaps, it will be said that They have since received new Lights, and found That to be wise and politick, which They thought quite otherwise some Time ago.

Sir G. Correction of Errors, upon better Information, is highly laudable, and a candid Man will always scorn to take any Advantage of another on that Account; but then We ought to be acquainted with the Reasons, which induced such Persons to alter their Conduct; whereas, in the present Case, none have been offered, nor can I possibly see any; for according to the general Notion of the *Ballance of Europe*, in their own Way of Reasoning, We ought no more to encourage, or suffer an exorbitant Power in the House of *Austria* than in the House of *Bourbon*; which is certainly just. For this Reason I never could agree with *those Whigs*, who supported the Pretensions of King *Charles* in *Spain*, after He was elected Emperor of *Germany*.

Mr. F. But do you think, Sir, that the *Emperor*'s projected Disposition of his hereditary Dominions will be attended with any such Consequences?

Sir G. Why truely, *Sir*, the Writer, who calls Himself a *Cosmopolite*, hath advanc'd one Argument against the Establishment of a *female Primogeniture*, which seems to carry a good deal of Weight. It is This. He observes that those States, where *male Heirs* only succeed, have but few Opportunities of making any great Augmentations to their Dominions, except by *Conquest*; and that it commonly requires a good deal of Trouble to get the Title of *such Acquisitions* secured by sufficient Guarantees; whereas a perpetual Order of *female Succession* will open a Door to infinite Additions to the Dominions and Strength of the House of *Austria*; for it ought to be consider'd, in this Case, that it is not only the Marriage of the *eldest Arch-Dutchess*, which will add new Territories to the *Austrian Family*, but that the Estates of those Princes, who marry the *younger Daughters*, may come in Time to be united and center in the same Person; so that, for the future, it seems to be more for the Interest and Advantage of that House to have *female* than to have *male Heirs*.

Mr. F. But to This I think it hath been answer'd that there is a particular Provision in our Guaranty of the *pragmatick Sanction* that the *Caroline Arch-Dutchesses* shall not marry any Prince, who may have it in his Power to overturn the *Ballance of Europe*.

Sir G. But who is to be Judge of the Capacity and Fitneſs of the *Princes*, who are deſtin'd to marry *theſe Ladies*: or, indeed, who can foreſee all the Conſequences of ſuch Marriages at the Time when They are contracted? For it is not only *Don Carlos*, or a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, who will acquire too much Power by ſuch an Alyance. There are other Princes in *Europe*, from whom the ſame Dangers may be apprehended.

Mr F. It is impoſſible for the wiſeſt Stateſmen to guard againſt all Events; and the Advocates for *this Meaſure* aſk us, what could be done in the preſent Caſe. Here is a Proſpect, ſay They, of a Failure of male Iſſue in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which may embroil *Europe*, after the Emperor's Death, if timely Methods are not taken to prevent it. They add, that it is neceſſary, for the Good of the Empire and the Welfare of *Europe*, that whoever is *Emperor* ſhould be able, by his own Power, to ſupport the Dignity of the *Imperial Crown*, and be in a Condition to check the Ambition of *France*.

Sir G. I grant it, Sir; but there is certainly a wide Difference, as the Partiſans on the other Side alledge, between having an *Emperor*, who is able to ſupport his Dignity, and a *formidable Prince*, who may one Day have it in his Power to deſtroy the *German Liberties*, and overturn the Syſtem of *Europe*. In ſhort, Sir, it muſt be allow'd that *this Engagement* is a Thing of a very extraordinary Nature and may be attended with fatal Conſequences to all *Europe*. As to the Emperor's Guaranty of our Eſtabliſhment in the Houſe of *Hanover*, it is a Caſe of ſo different a Nature, that I ſhould have taken no Notice of it if ſeveral Writers had not inſiſted on it as an Argument for our Guaranty of the *pragmatick Sanction*. In the firſt Place, *our Eſtabliſhment* was a publick Act, and the Perſons deſign'd to ſucceed were openly nominated and declared to all the World; ſo that the Reaſons of it might be weigh'd and the Conſequences conſider'd. In the next Place, *theſe Writers* ought to remember that the *Emperor* did not take this Engagement upon Himſelf, till the Contingency had happen'd, and the *preſent Family* were fully ſettled in the Throne. Nay, He actually refuſed to guaranty our *Succeſſion* after it had taken Effect, till his late Majeſty had obtain'd the Poſſeſſion of *Sicily* for Him by the *Quadruple Alliance*. Now, will any Body pretend to compare this Caſe to That of an Engagement *in Nubibus*, to guaranty a Succeſſion not yet known, and without any beneficial Conſideration, unleſs the Enjoyment of *preſent Peace* ought to extinguiſh all Regard to *future Conſequences*? I ſhall only add that when *this Guaranty* was firſt propoſed to his late Majeſty, it was look'd upon as ſo unreaſonable a Demand, that the Author of the *Enquiry* inſiſted on it as one juſt Ground of Suſpicion that the *Emperor* had a Deſign of picking a Quarrel with us, and therefore made this Propoſal *(to which He could not in Reaſon expect a Compliance)* with another View than to blow up the Flames.

Mr F. Sir, I am much obliged to you for this Explanation, and think We ought ſincerely to wiſh for the long Life of his *Imperial Majeſty*, and that He may be bleſs'd with *male Iſſue*, as the only Incident, that can prevent the Confuſions and Calamities, which ſeem to threaten *Europe*, in her preſent Circumſtances.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Paris, October 6. N. S. The Theatrical War is now over; and we hope the Publick will be contented till the next Campaigne, with what they have had for their Money. The King's Regiment broke up the 30th, after having entertained his Majeſty with a ſmart Engagement on the 28th, the four Battalions firing one againſt the other by different Platoons, till each Soldier had made 18 Diſcharges. The King was very well pleaſed with their Valour, and having been royally entertained at Supper by the Colonel ſome Days before, he has been pleaſed to give the whole Regiment diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Favour; the Soldiers had 4000 Livres diſtributed among them; the Lieutenant-Colonel is made a Brigadier, and a Penſion is given him of 2000 Livres a Year. Six Croſſes of the Order of S. *Lewis* were preſented to the elder Captains. The King has beſtowed Penſions on ſome others, and to all the reſt of the Officers his Majeſty was pleaſed to drink their Healths, and gave them alſo Permiſſion to drink his; an Honour rarely allowed to a Subject of *France*. But unfortunately on the 26th paſt the Soldiers of this Regiment had Leave to go to *Fontainebleau*; and as there was anciently an Animoſity, or *Eſprit d'honneur*, between them and the Regiment of *French* Guards, they made a real War againſt each other; ſo that twenty of a ſide drew out and fought. Some were killed, and many wounded of both Parties, before the Officers could come to ſeparate them.

Paris, Oct 8. Letters from *Madrid* of the 25th paſt bring an Account, that on the 5th Lightning fell upon the Eccleſiaſtical ſet Fire to the Roof on the North Side, without being perceived till two Hours after, when the Flames were ſo violent, that all the Aſſiſtance they could bring avail'd nothing. From thence it ſpread to the Center of the College, burnt the Tower, the Patriarch's Apartment, and thoſe belonging to the Chaplains, with ſuch Vehemence, that it was impoſſible to check its Fury; ſo that we look upon that ſtately Edifice to be entirely ruined. And that even what remains ſtanding muſt be pull'd down, and the whole rebuilt, the Stones appearing calcin'd wherever the Flames paſs'd. The Manner how it was extinguiſhed comes related thus. That the Religious having carried the Bleſſed Sacrament thither, no ſooner the Prieſt gave the Benediction but the Flames ſtopt, and were put out with all the Eaſe imaginable.

LONDON, October 7.

From *Paris* we hear that an Attorney in the Street of S. Martin, having gotten a handſome Fortune by the Law, loſt it by his Wit; for thinking to have a very advantageous Settlement for his Daughter, made a Contract of Marriage between her and a Foreigner, who appeared to be very rich, by his Manner of Living. In ſhort, all Things being agreed on, the Attorney paid down to his pretended Son-in-Law, or he that was to be ſo, Miſs's Portion, which was 45 000 Livres. The next Day at Church, when the Marriage was about to be celebrated, he feigned to have forgot ſome Papers which he ſaid he wanted, and thereupon went out of the Church to look for them. They ſtaid a long while waiting for the Bridegroom; but in vain. The Man made himſelf happy another Way, having ordered Poſt-Horſes to be ready to carry him off.

At the Cloſe of laſt Week a Cabinet Courier arrived Expreſs to the Chevalier d'Oſſorio, his Sardinian Majeſty's Envoy at this Court, with Diſpatches of great Moment. He came from Turin to Calais in five Days, and ſlept but three Hours by the Way.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador and his Lady, who landed at Dover on Saturday laſt, arrived in Town on Wedneſday.

The principal Perſon that broke out of the King's Bench Priſon, as mentioned in our laſt, is Capt. Scott, who was ſome Time ſince try'd for Piracy. He was retaken two Days after his Eſcape by the Marſhals Servants, and brought back to the ſaid Priſon.

Tueſday the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen took into Conſideration the Gaol of Newgate, and reſolved that for the future, no Priſoners in that Gaol, that ſhould be acquitted on their Trials, ſhould pay any Fees; and ordered, that the ſaid Reſolution ſhould be poſted up in every Room in the Gaol.

Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the Bath, Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. Dennis Bond, William Burroughs, Eſqs Richard Woolley and Thomas Warren, Gent. late Directors and Aſſiſtants of the Charitable Corporation, have deliver'd in to Mr. Baron Thomſon Inventories of all their Eſtates which each of them were poſſeſs'd of or entitled to, purſuant to the Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe.

The David Brigantine, Capt. Knox, bound from New England to the Bay of Honduras, was lately taken by the Spaniards in the ſaid Bay.

We are adviſed from Liſbon the 28th paſt, N. S that they had received the following moſt dreadful News, *viz.*

That what they call a Thunder Bolt had penetrated through the Tower of the City called Campo Mayor (on the Frontiers next Spain, ſituate in the Province of Alentejo, and well garriſon'd) in which a Magazine of Powder and warlike Stores were kept, there being then in it 5700 Arroves of Gunpowder, each weighing 32 lb. Eng. [illegible] Shells filled &c. which by the Violence of the [illegible], by which the greateſt Part of the City was laid in Ruins, no more than one half of two Streets being left ſtanding; above 1000 Perſons were miſerably ſhatter'd and torn, and many deem'd incurable. The Number buried under the Rubbiſh was unknown; though undoubtedly very great, only 300 had been dug up. On receipt of this News the King of Portugal ſent all the Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c. that could be found in Lisbon, to take Care of theſe wretched People.

The Parliament is prorogued to Tueſday the 5th of December.

Laſt Week his Grace the Duke of Richmond had a Conſultation of Surgeons, occaſioned by his Grace's being confined in his Chamber by a ſimple Fracture in his Leg, which has been bound up with Splinters and Bandages for at leaſt four Months, upon an Imagination that Nature had not provided a ſufficient Callos; but that it was too weak to ſupport his Body. Mr. Medcaff and Mr. Harris, Surgeons, gave their joint Opinions that the Leg was well reduced, and that his Grace had a good Stamen, bleſs'd with an excellent Conſtitution, and in the Prime of his Years. Their Judgment therefore and Experience told them that his Grace might with Safety have taken the Air at leaſt three Months ago. The two other Surgeons were poſitive that the Callos was ſoft and weak, and that they ſaw his Grace's Leg give Way and appear crooked at leaſt four Months after it was broke. The eminent Mr. Chiſelden after he had heard all their Opinions, gave his, that all the Splinters and Bandages ſhould be committed to the Flames, and that his Grace might have gone abroad, at leaſt, two Months ago; which gave great Joy to his Grace's noble Noble Family, and Honour to the above mentioned Gentlemen.

On Wedneſday Night (at Twelve o'Clock) the Corpſe of Robert Wilks, Eſqs was carried from his Late Dwelling Houſe in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, and decently interr'd in the Pariſh Church of St. Paul's Covent-Garden. The Gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal voluntarily attended at the Ceremony, and perform'd a fine Anthem, to ſhew their Regard to his Memory.

The Pall was ſupported by

John Birket, Eſqs; Mr. Saint-hill, Mr. Mills——; And Colley Cibber, Eſqs; Mr. Coldham, Mr. Theoph. Cibber.

On Wedneſday laſt Capt. Wilkinſon, one of the Committee of the Charitable Corporation, found three Books belonging to Mr. Thompſon, concealed in a Cieling of their Houſe on Laurence-Pountney-Hill; one was a Ledger of the whole Affair from the Time of his Entrance into that Office to the Day of his going off; the which is hoped, with the other two, may be an Inlet into a grand Diſcovery of that iniquitous Affair, and may be of vaſt Advantage to the poor Sufferers of that Corporation; and this Day the Committee are to inſpect the ſaid Books for the firſt Time.

Thurſday the Report of the nineteen Malefactors condemn'd the laſt Seſſions at the Old Bailey, was made to his Majeſty in Council, by Mr. Baron Thompſon, Recorder of this City, when the fourteen following were order'd for Execution on Monday next, viz. Joſeph Powis for Burglary; Benjamin Lowder, for ſending a threatning Letter to Mr. Fairchild; John Johnſon, alias Drew, for ſeveral Robberies on the Highway; John Rumpus, Will. Shelton the Apothecary, Edward Perkins, and John Maggrady, for Robberies on the Highway; John Vaughan, Vyner White, Charles Patrick, William Mead, and Will. Fleming, for divers Street Robberies, and Will. Dalton and Serjeant Griffiths, for the Murder of John Waller in the Pillory.

Lewis De Vic and Paul Cray, for robbing the Lodgings of Abraham Elton, Eſq; Peter Bell, for a Street Robbery; James Borthwick, for robbing his Maſters, the Hair-Merchants on Snow-Hill; and Elizabeth Pardo, for robbing her Miſtreſs in Pye-Corner, are all reprieved in order for Tranſportation.

Robberies Com. Tueſday Morning a Woman, who goes by the Name of Gale, alias Berry, alias Wilkins, was brought before Juſtice De Veil, and by him committed to Newgate, for feloniouſly picking the Pocket of Mr. Thomas King, a Grocer of the Town of Huntington, of a Silver Watch, three Guineas in Gold, two Half Guineas, and a Moidore. The Robbery was committed at Moll Harvey's Houſe.

Accidents. Monday Night a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. Barnes, a Clothworker in the Old Change, near St. Paul's, which conſumed all the upper Part of the Houſe, and damaged ſeveral others. It burnt very fierce for ſome Time, but by the Aſſiſtance of the Firemen and Engines it was happily extinguiſh'd without doing any further Damage.—Monday Night about Seven o' Clock a Gentleman being drinking at the Golden Lyon Tavern at St. John's the Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter, ſhot himſelf with a Piſtol and died immediately.

Dead. A few Days ago died of the Small Pox, the Hon. the Lord Lewiſham, Son to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his Houſe in Hollis-ſtreet, near Cavendiſh Square.—On Sunday Morning died at Chelſea the Lady Mary Cockburn, eldeſt Sitter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, and Wife to Dr. William Cockburn, an eminent Phyſician in St James's-ſtreet. —— Thomas White, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Nottingham, and Chief Clerk of the Office of Ordnance, under his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

To-morrow being Sunday will be two Charity Sermons preach'd at the Pariſh Church of St. Mary, Newington, [illegible] *Morning Preacher at St.* John the Evangeliſt *near* Bedford-Row; *and that in the Afternoon by the Rev. Mr.* Wilkinson, *Preacher at the* Savoy.

Thurſday South Sea Stock was 104 5 8ths South Sea Annuity 111. 7 8ths. Bank 128. India 155.

PLANTS of the true SCARLET OAK:

BEING the only Quantity in Great Britain. *The Acorns were imported from the North of America, and ſet in the Ground in June* 1731, *and though ſo little from they are ſo ſwift in Growth, that ſeveral of the Trees are above two Feet in Height, and when tranſplanted will grow ſix or ſeven Feet every Year; whereas our Acorns will not ſhoot two Foot from the Ground in five Years. The Leaves of this Tree are above ten Inches in Length, and above ſix Inches wide, it riſeth near* 200 *Feet in Height, with proportionable Dimenſions, is exceeding beautiful, the Timber moſtly valuable, and the greateſt Improvant ever yet planted. They may be ſeen growing in Mrs.* Oram's *Nurſery Garden at Knightsbridge; and ſold at Mr.* Pain's, *the Green Lettice near Brownlow ſtreet in Holbourn; and at Mr. Handcock's, Gardiner, the Adam and Eve in Iſlington, at Twenty Shillings per Hundred; where Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. may depend on their Orders being punctually obey'd, and the Goods pack'd to keep three Months out of the Ground without Damage.*

DESERTED Aug. 28, 1732. from Lieut. Colonel Morton's Company in his Majeſty's third Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable John Earl of Dunmore, ROWLAND PRICE, born in Dolgelly, Merioneſhire, Wales old, 19 Years 5 Feet 9 Inches three quarters without Shoes, of a light brown Complection, a large broad Face, with a few Marks of the ſmall Pox, grey Eyes, of a luſty ſtrong Body, his Knees and the Calves of his Legs inclining a little inwards, wore ſhort fair Hair and a light grey Coat when he went away.—GEORGE FEARN, born in Eakewell, Derbyſhire, aged 20 Years, 5 Feet 9 Inches without Shoes, fair complection'd, Brown Haird, a high Noſe and Forehead, wants ſome of his upper fore Teeth, a little flat footed.—THOMAS PEACE, born in Southill, Bedfordſhire, 21 Years old, five Feet 9 Inches and a half without Shoes, black haird, of a freſh Complection, long ſlender Limbs. If they, or either of them will return to the Regiment and Company aforeſaid, before the 8th Day of November next, they ſhall be freely pardoned, but after the Expiration of the ſaid Time, whoever ſhall apprehend or cauſe them to be apprehended and ſecured in any County Gaol in Great Britain, and give Notice to Captain Howard, Keeper of the Savoy, Strand, London, ſhall receive 3 Guineas Reward for each, beſides 10 Shillings allowed by Act of Parliament.—N. B. If any Perſon ſhall give Intelligence by writing to the above-named Captain Howard, acquainting him of the Place of Reſidence of all or either of the above-named Deſerters; whoever writes to that Effect ſhall receive the Reward; provided the Deſerters are thereupon detected and carried back to the Regiment, and the Perſon's Name if required ſhall be concealed.

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the Queen Elizabeth Elme-Tree, at the Turnpike at Little Cheiſea,

A very good PUBLICK HOUSE, with Stabling, Skittle-Ground and Garden, and all other Conveniences, Leaſehold. Enquire as the ſaid Houſe.